THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance, – or Three dollars at the end of the year.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27, Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street.

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1/4 per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 93 MARKET ST'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

in which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them: as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. corner of Market and Fourth streets. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* Phantasmagoria *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

MINA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad,	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3/4 in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3/4 in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON.	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d,	120
5d, 4d,	130
3d,	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods,	125

SHEET IRON.	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON.	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d,	9
4d,	8
5d,	7½
6d,	6½
8d,	6¼
10d,	6
12d,	6
16d,	6
20d,	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches.	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 "	150
3-4 "	160
5-8 "	180

ALL FILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6½ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert: or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish: and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830, entitled "An act gradnating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, &c. &c.," all the wholesale and retail dealers of goods, wares, and merchandise, wines, or distilled spirits or liquors, drugs or medicines, except such as are the growth or manufacture of the United States, within the county of Allegheny, will take notice, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Monday, the 23d day of August inst. at 9 o'clk. in the forenoon, to hear them, (if they think proper to attend,) as to the amount of their annual sales, &c. and that licenses are to be taken out on or before the first day of September next, for eight months.

FRANCIS M'CLURE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
Associate Judges.
HARVY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART,
County Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh, }
August 3, 1830. [A.6—4t.] }

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,048		1,048
4	1,000		4,000
4	400		1,600
5	300		1,500
5	100		1,000
11	200		1,650
50	100		5,000
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	20		1,020
102	12		1,224
1581	8		12,648
11475	4		45,900
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$102,660
20825 blanks			

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000: in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 6, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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1	1,048		1,048
4	1,000		4,000
4	400		1,600
5	300		1,500
5	200		1,500
11	150		1,650
50	100		5,000
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	20		1,020
102	12		2,224
1581	8		1.2648
11474	4		45,900

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks: 34220 tickets; $102,660

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. August 3, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.

CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and is in good credit Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, }
June 4, 1830—tf. }

Poetry.

From a late London paper.

GREECE.

A King for Greece!—a King for Greece!
—Wanted a "Sovereign Prince" for Greece!
For the recreant Knight
Hath broken his plight,
Some say in policy, some from fright,
Some say in hope to rule for his niece,
He hath refused to be King over Greece.

A King for Greece!—a King for Greece!
Where shall we find a King for Greece?
Score after score,
A hundred and more,
Candidates crowd round the treasury door,
For Athens, and Thebes, and the Peloponnese,
All of them eager to reign over Greece.

Big O exclaims "Be the diadem mine!
I sprang from chiefs of an *illigant* line,
The Mahonites swear
If to *stand* I should dare
I shall ne'er again *sit* for the County of Clare.
Oh! what *will* I do should Parliament cease!
Oh! make me the Sovereign Prince of Greece!"

Now naye, now naye, thou vagabond Dan,
In faith thou never may'st be the man,
Thou'lt cringe, and cry,
And bully, and lie,
Yet shrink from danger whene'er it comes nigh!
A Skulker in war, a Braggart in peace,
Thou never may'st be the Prince of Greece.

"Oh! I'll be King, and the Nation shall thrive,
And I'll make one halfpenny pass for five!
Subscribe! Subscribe!
Ye Chew-bacon tribe,
Give Peel and Wellington each a bribe;
'Twill cost no more than a penny a-piece,
To buy Will Cobbett the crown of Greece!"

Now spare, now spare, thou grey-headed sinner,
The poor man's purse for the poor man's dinner!
In vain thou'dst rob it,
To mob it, and job it, [bett!
Thou never may'st reign, thou wicked Will Cob-
Traitor to all parties, all to fleece,
A vampyre were better than thou for Greece.

"Oh! I'll be King!—oh! I'll be King!
And the people for joy shall dance and sing,
For lords shall mix
With layers of bricks,
And chimney-sweeps ride in their coaches and six:
Then shout, boys, shout, nor your clamoring cease,
Till Henry Hunt is the Monarch of Greece."

Now naye, now naye, thou Blacking man,
Thou wert fitter by far to be King of *Japan;*
Thy Reps, and Rapscallions,
And Tatterdemallions, [medallions,
With their whitey-brown hats and their pewter
Fit subjects they for the new Police,
They never shall make thee the King of Greece'

"Now tell me the price! now tell me the price!
Don't stand shilly-shally, nor be over-nice;
No matter how high,
I'll buy, I'll buy!
Then who'll be so great or so grand as I?
In my diamond tiara and ermined pelisse,
No longer a Duchess, but Queen of Greece!

Now naye, proud Duchess, now naye, now naye,
No Queen, but Quean, which is spelt with an a!
Full shameful, I ween,
It were in a Queen
To booze on Kursch Wasser and proof Maraschin,
Aroint thee, Witch!—thy maudlin caprice
Shall never, O never, give law to Greece!

A King for Greece!—Oh, who may he be?
"—Ye'll just gie the *souveran croon* to me!
The siller's the thing
That maks a gude King;
To sic a fine pass the *revanue* I'll bring
Ye'll see the whole *totile hoorly* increase,
Gin ye'll mak Joey the King o' Greece!"

Now naye, now naye, thou pawkie old Scot,
Thy knaverie is not so soon forgot,
Thy tricks in the Loan
Are far too well known, [own!
Thou'dst "rob the Exchequer," and call it thine
Now naye, friend Joey, ne'er think us such geese,
That a Fox like thee should be King over Greece.

Alas! for Greece!—Alas! for Greece!
We never shall find a fit King for Greece;
That Royal pair,
"Lance" and Chaubert,
Are both of them *burning* to *blaze* away there,
Like William and Mary on a half-crown piece,
With heads conjoined to reign over Greece.

That never may be!—That never may be!
Tho' Satan were joined to make Fire-Kings three;
No Quackfield Gander,
Nor Red Salamander,
May sit where sat Macedon's Great Alexander.
Oh! had we sovereigns *fiery* as these
Who might *insure* the safety of Greece!

Alas for Greece!—our hopes decrease—
We must look for a King among the Chinese!
There's Dombrowsky,
And Poniatowsky,
Soltikoff's twenty,
And Romanoff's plenty,
Mastuchiewitz, Tchitchagoff.
(Enough to give a witch a cough,)
Pole and Russ,
All making a fuss,
With Germans and Dutch,
The sceptre to clutch—
Van Rump, Van Frump,
Van Beest, and Van Trump!
There's Prince Esterhazy,
So rich and so lazy;
There's Prince Emilius,
Looking so billious;
And Count Capo d'Istery,
Famous in History;
With Wirtemberg Paul,
And the Devil and all,
French, Swiss, Spanish and Piedmontese,
All of them mad to reign over Greece!
Oh, Jupiter! sire of gods and men,
To thine own Olympus return again!
Bring back Mercurius,
Thy son, though spurious,
And Phœnix and Juno,
And Hebe, whom you know,
Sweet little Cupid,
Who strikes people stupid,
With Bacchus and Venus,
And Pan and Silenus, [grin us!
And the rest, who at school used so much to cha-
Restore once more,
To thy Classical Shore
Her 'bright golden age' and her 'Glories of Yore!'
(Two phrases I borrow from honest Tom Moore,)
From fierce Seraskiers,
Whisker'd up to the ears;
From Slaves,
And Knaves,
And Fools,
And Tools,
Thine own fair realm at length release,
And send us a Patriot Prince for Greece!

Miscellany.

FROGERE AND THE EMPEROR PAUL.

ROYAL JOKING.

Frogere had been a comic actor, of no very great celebrity, in Paris. He went to Russia, where he became the favorite, and the intimate associate of the Emperor Paul. It was upon this account only he was remarkable. I knew him but slightly; nor should I mention him but for the very odd way in which our acquaintance began, and for the purpose of repeating an anecdote he related to me, highly characteristic of his imperial play-mate. "I was one day dining at the *Cafe Anglais* with Monsieur T——, "That little man coming towards us," said my companion, "is Frogere." It is necessary I should premise that I had frequently been mistaken for an actor of the *Odeon* of the name of Davide. Frogere took his seat at our table, spoke to Monsieur T——, and patting me familiarly on the head, asked me what the deuce ailed me that I acted so seldom. Guessing the cause of his error, I mumbled a reply, and allowed him to ask me two or three questions respecting the proceedings at the theatre, before I undeceived him. It was the most extraordinary resemblance he had ever met with, &c. &c.; and having exhausted his expressions of wonderment, away he went. Walking along the Boulevard Montmartre, a few days after this, I saw Frogere skipping across the road towards me, gesticulating, and evidently charged with something marvellous to communicate. "My dear!" exclaimed he, "I'll tell you something that will make you die of laughing. Three or four days ago I went into the *Cafe Anglais*, and there was T—— at dinner with an Englishman, well, will you believe it? I talked to the Englishman for five good minutes, thinking all the while I was talking to you." "Well, Monsieur Frogere, are you quite sure you are right this time?" He stood aghast. "My dear Sir," said he, "do me the kindness to answer one question: had I the honor of bowing to you in the Palais Royal, about half an hour ago?" I assured him I had not been there that day. "Why, then, this is the Devil's own mystification! What will my poor friend Davide think of me? It must have been him, then, I met there; and, (instead of approaching him familiarly, as usual) mistaking him for you, I passed him with a bow of formal civility."

Modern refinement has abolished the office of King's Jester, or Court Fool: but although there is no longer any acknowledged stipendiary dignified with that title, yet, in more European courts than one, the duties of the office are sedulously performed by some "loyal volunteer" bearing the honorary distinction of *Butt*. In point of respectability, however, the professors of the olden time had the advantage, inasmuch as there are upon record several hard hits given by the fools of the wise men, on Kings; whereas in the case of the modern amateur the give-and-take is not fairly divided—the *give* being all on the side of the master, and the *take* on that of the man. The companion of a crowned head stands in a similar predicament with the lap-dog in the lion's den, or rather in that of Ali Pacha's pet lion with Ali himself; the ferocious and tyrannical Ali would take whatever liberties he pleased with the lion, but he never would permit the lion to use the slightest freedom with him: he invariably resented any attempt to abuse, by too great familiarity, his condescension; and, upon such occasions, would presently teach his shaggy associate to remember that, though tolerated for his master's amusement, he was but a lion after all. Upon reconsidering the point, I doubt the aptness of this second illustration: European monarchs are not Ali Pachas, nor are their butts lions. Frogere, however, as I have been assured upon other authority besides his own, was not the mere butt of his imperial patron, but really upon terms of more equal familiarity with him than it might be supposed a man in his station would have been admitted to.

Yet easy and pleasant as was the friendship which for so long a time subsisted between these two eminent personages, it did once happen that the player was provided with leisure and opportunity for considering the important question, whether it be altogether prudent or safe to make very free indeed with an Emperor of all the Russias?—At supper, one evening, at the Emperor's table, some one present took occasion to pay the illustrious host a compliment at the expense of Peter the Great. The Emperor turning to Frogere, said, "This is really robbing Peter to pay Paul: 'tis hardly fair, is it Frogere?"—"Quite the reverse, Sir," replied the actor; "for the reputation your Majesty will leave behind you will hardly tempt any one to rob Paul in return." Now, though this was almost as good a thing as any one need wish to say, it somehow happened that his Majesty did not appear to be in the least tickled by it: and as his Majesty did not condescend to honor it with his imperial laugh, no one else could presume to notice it by such a symptom of approbation. In fact, the joke, with all its merit, was a total failure; at which nobody was so much astonished as the perpetrator of it himself. After a short time the Emperor withdrew, and the company separated. Frogere retired to his own apartment. He was any thing but happy in his mind. His jest had fallen flat; and such a mishap to a professed joker is as serious a calamity as the failure of a commercial speculation to a merchant. But to what strange cause could he attribute its ill success? The joke was a good joke, there was no denying it; and, were it otherwise, the Emperor was not so squeamish a critic but that he had laughed heartily at many a worse. He thought, and thought—and thought again; but since his cogitations availed him nothing (he being still unable, with all his sagacity, to discover what could have occasioned his failure,) he got into bed, and like a wise man as he was, fell fast asleep.

It was in the middle of a Russian winter. In the dead of the night Frogere was aroused by a loud knocking at his chamber door. He arose and opened it, and, greatly to his astonishment, an officer, accompanied by four soldiers armed to the very teeth, entered the room. Frogere, not expecting such a visit, naturally concluded that the officer (an old acquaintance of his who had the honor of being at the Emperor's party on the previous evening) had mistaken his room for that of some other person. Alas! he was speedily convinced there was no mistake, but that the untimely and alarming visit was indeed to him: the other exhibited the Emperor's warrant for his arrest, and immediate banishment to Siberia!! The effect produced on him by this terrible announcement may—to use a phrase less remarkable for its novelty than for its convenience upon occasions of this nature—"may be more easily conceived than described." The idea of a trip to Siberia has shaken firmer nerves than those of Frogere. He wept—he screamed—he knelt—he tore his hair. What crime had he committed to draw down upon him so heavy a punishment? Could he not obtain a short delay? Of a day—a few hours only—merely, then, till he could see the Emperor, that he might throw himself at his feet? His supplications were in vain; the Emperor's commands were precise and peremptory; and if ever there was an absolute monarch who allowed his mandate to be trifled with, certainly it was not the Emperor Paul. All that the unfortunate man could obtain from the officer, who was his friend, was just sufficient delay to enable him to throw a small quantity of clothes and linen into the trunk; and having done this, he was led forth. A carriage, guarded by a sufficiently strong body of cavalry, was in waiting, and, more dead than alive, he was lifted into it: a soldier armed with a brace of pistols, and a sabre drawn, taking his seat on each side of him. The officer, having seen that the windows of the carriage were carefully closed, so as to prevent the prisoner's communicating with any one from without, headed the cavalcade, gave the word, and they started at a brisk trot, on their formidable journey. How long they had traveled till they made their first halt, he knew not, for he was in total darkness, and his guards were dumb to all his inquiries; they were strictly forbidden to speak to the prisoner, and few Russian soldiers are so much in love with the knout as to disobey orders; but reckoning time by his sighs, and groans, and lamentations, it seemed to him an eternity.

At length the carriage door was opened. It was broad day; but he was not long permitted to enjoy the blessed light of the sun; for he was instantly blind-folded, and in that state led into a miserable hovel. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a small room, the windows of which being closed, was dimly lighted by a solitary candle. Some coarse food was placed on a rough wooden table, and signs were made to him that he should eat. But a few hours ago he was reveling amidst the splendor and enjoying the luxuries of a palace, princes the partakers of his pleasure, a mighty potentate his boon companion. Now—disgraced; a banished and forlorn man; a wretched shed for his resting-place; his fare so little tempting he would not yesterday have offered it to a starving mendicant; surrounded by faces which, for the sympathy he would have implored, struck hopelessness down into the very bottom of his heart as he did but look upon them; a traveller on a dreary, dreary journey, which, when ended, no tongue should say to him "welcome;" nor should his soul rejoice as he should utter "here will be my dwelling!" SIBERIA!—In that one word seemed to him to be concentrated all of human suffering, and as he wildly paced the mud floor of the comfortless apartment, no sound escaped his lips, save only Siberia—Siberia!

That extremes meet, is somewhat of a trite observation. A trifling incident converted the agony of despair—and such was poor Frogere's—into a paroxysm of joy. The officer who commanded the escort, entered the hovel, attended by an estafette. Frogere had not seen him since he got into the carriage on the previous night, nor was he aware that he had accompanied him so far on his journey. He was the only person of the whole number the unfortunate man was acquainted with: and the appearance of a familiar face was to him, in his present unhappy situation, a source of happiness unutterable. He was about to rush into the arms of his quondam friend, but a slight movement of the hand, and a look of withering sternness, sufficiently convinced him that such a demonstration of friendship was not very cordially desired by the other party. He prepared to speak, but a finger on the lip constrained him to silence. The officer went forward towards the light, and sealed a packet which he held in his hand; and having delivered it to the estafette, to whom he enjoined the utmost possible speed, he ordered the guard to post themselves outside the door. Being left alone with his prisoner, and having again made a sign of silence, "Frogere," said he, in an under voice, "Frogere, here we part: the officer who will take charge of you to the next station is in attendance. Tell me—what can I— And yet I hardly dare: the Emperor's commands are not to be disobeyed with impunity; and should it be discovered that I ——No matter; to serve an old friend I will run the hazard of my disobedience. Tell me, then, what can I do for you on my return to Moscow?"

The luckless Frogere burst into tears; and instead of replying directly to the friendly inquiry, he indulged in wild exclamations on the severity of the punishment for a crime, the nature of which he had yet to learn.

His companion looked at him with amazement. "Yet to learn! Are you mad, Frogere! Surely you are: and you must have been (as we all tho't you) mad last night, or you would never have ventured that bitter sarcasm,"—and he added, in a still lower voice, "the more keenly felt, as it was not altogether destitute of truth."

"Good heavens! and is it for a trifle like *that* that I am to be——?"

"This is no time, Frogere, to waste in words;—mine is the last friendly face you are likely to see for the rest of your long journey. The Emperor, as you well know, is implacable in his resentments; you cannot hope for pardon; so make up your mind to bear your punishment like a man, and tell me what I can do for you at Moscow."

But the mind of the traveler was too bewildered to think upon any other service which his friend might render him, than the only one which his friend, (like many other friends upon trying occasions,) declared to be exactly the one *he could not* perform for him: it was to intercede in his behalf with the Emperor. It was impossible:—but for any thing else, he would "raise heaven and earth, go through fire and water," &c. &c. And, truly, there were many other modes of service open, not the least important of which was the disposal of his property—for not one particle of it, save the wearing apparel already mentioned, had he been allowed to take with him. He had money and some valuable jewels; and provided nothing to his disadvantage should come out upon the examination of his papers, it was possible that those might escape confiscation. In that case, had he any friends or relations in France to whom he wished them to be transmitted? In the event of a contrary result to the scrutiny, a vast deal of trouble would be saved to him and his heirs forever. No, he could think of nothing, he could think of nobody: his mind was all engrossed by the calamity which had befallen that one hapless member of his family, who was at that moment on the high road to Siberia: nor was it capable of entertaining any other idea.

"Then," said his friend, "I must think for you, and I must act for you. Should your property, as I have said, escape confiscation, I will deposit it in safe hands, and on your return you can claim it."

"My return! am I not banished for life? Is there, then, a hope that——?"

"For life!" interrupted the officer, "do you imagine you are banished for life? Ha! ha! ha! No wonder, then, you are so grieved at your departure. No, my dear friend; and happy am I to be the means of pouring consolation into your bosom. Courage, courage, my dear Forgere! thirty years are soon over, and then——"

"Thirty years!!!" groaned the luckless jester—but there was no further time for conversation. The fresh escort was in readiness, and the eyes of the victim having been bandaged as before, he was replaced in the carriage. His friend at parting pressed his hand, and placing therein a small sum of money, whispered, "You will find this more useful on your arrival at the place of your destination than you are now aware of. Courage! Farewell!" The blinds of the carriage were again carefully closed, the word to proceed was given, and away went the cavalcade, much faster than was agreeable to at least one of the party.

A Frenchman is proverbially the gayest creature in the universe, and blessed with greater aptitude than the native of any other country, to accommodate himself to disagreeable circumstances. His language, too, furnishes him with a set of phrases admirably calculated to assist his philosophy, when assailed by the common misfortunes to which poor humanity is liable. He loses his umbrella or his wife; his dog is stolen, or his mistress is unfaithful; he is caught in an intrigue or a shower of rain, and he is speedily reconciled to the event by an "*allons, puisque*——" or a "*c'est une petite contrariete,*" or "*un petit malheur;*" or (if either or all of these should fail) by that last refuge of heroical endurance, the infallible "*ca m'est egal.*" But a "thirty years in Siberia," albeit it makes a promising appearance on paper, as a title for a new book, is something more than a *petite contrariete*, and it is not by any means *egal:* so that poor Frogere finding that no one of these modes of consolation applied to his peculiar case, and no other source of comfort occurring to him, he unconditionally surrendered himself up to despair. For many hours he rode on in total darkness, and in silence unbroken but by his own unavailing lamentations: for his guards were again debarred of speech, either to their prisoner or to each other.

At length they stopped. He underwent the same ceremonies as before; his eyes were bandaged; he was led out of the vehicle; and when he was permitted the use of sight, he found himself in another miserable hut, drearily lighted by the flickering glare of two or three burning twigs of the fir tree. Here another coarse repast was presented to him; and when he had partaken of it, the escort was relieved by a party of fresh men, and again was he hurried forward on his journey. But upon this occasion the sound of no friendly voice met his ear—all was silent, all were strangers.—As nearly as he could guess he had traveled three nights and three days, with occasional halts, always attended by similar circumstances, when, on the night of the third day, again they halted. His eyes were bound; but instead of being allowed to walk, he was carried in the arms of his guards till he found himself placed on a wooden bench. Here he was left for several minutes, wondering why the bandage was not removed as usual. Presently he heard an indistinct whispering. Footsteps approached him. His hands were suddenly seized and bound firmly together. He tremblingly asked the reason of this proceeding. No answer was returned. Rapidly, but silently, the upper part of his dress was loosened, and his neck laid bare.—His heart sank within him.

He began to doubt whether it was intended he should end his mortal journey by taking so cold a place as Siberia in his way. A word of command was given, and he heard the clank of musketry. The word was given to march! He was carried forward in the arms of four men; and as they proceeded, he heard the regular tramp of many footsteps, before him and behind. "Halt!" He was placed on a seat—his hands were unbound—the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself—at the very same place, of the very same table, in the same apartment where he had cut his unlucky joke, the same persons being present, with the Emperor at their head! His wild look of terror, astonishment, and doubt, was greeted with a loud shout of laughter—and Frogere fainted. This had been a sort of Tony Lumkin's journey, for he had been merely driven backwards and forwards the distance of about half a dozen miles on the same road; and though, computed by the standard of his own melancholy sensations, the time had appeared much longer, he had, in fact, been absent for but little more than four-and-twenty hours—the Emperor, in disguise, being present at each of the stoppages. Though this was but a *trick*, the anguish and the sufferings of the object of it were *real;* and the consequence was a severe illness, from which it was long before poor Frogere recovered. It was, upon the whole, a piece of pleasantry which, however humorous it may be thought in conception, few would have had the heartlessness to execute but an Emperor Paul.

Some time after this the player was supping with the merry monarch, whilst, at the same hour, a trick was preparing of which Paul himself was to be the *butt*. Not long had they separated when the palace was alarmed. Frogere, with several others, rushed to the Emperor's apartments, and there lay the imperial joker—a murdered corse!

BLIND PHILOSOPHERS.—Saunderson, who was deprived in his infancy, not only of sight but of the organ itself, contrived to be so well acquainted with the Greek tongue, as to read the works of the ancient mathematicians in the original. He made such advances in the higher departments of the science, that he was appointed, though not matriculated at the university, to fill the chair which a short time previous had been occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge. The lectures of this blind professor on most abstruse points of the Newtonian Philosophy, and especially on optics, naturally filled his audience with admiration, and the perspicuity with which he communicated his ideas, is said to have been unequalled. He was enabled, by the force of his memory, to perform many long operations in arithmetic, and to carry in his mind the most complex geometrical figures. As, however, it became necessary to supply the want of vision by some symbols which might be sensible to the touch, he contrived a table in which pins, whose value was determined principally by their relative position to each other, served him instead of figures, while for his diagrams he employed pegs, inserted at the requisite angles to each other, representing the line by threads drawn around them. He was so expert in his use of these materials, that when performing his calculations he would change the position of the pins with nearly the same facility with which another person could write figures; and when disturbed in an operation, would afterwards resume it again, ascertaining the precise point in which he had left, by passing his hand carefully over the table. To such shifts and inventions does human ingenuity resort when stimulated by the thirst of knowledge; as the plant when thrown into shade on one side, sends forth its branches eagerly in that direction where the light is permitted to fall upon it.

Diderot, in an ingenious letter on the Blind, *a l'usage de ceaux qui voient*, has given a circumstantial narration of his visit to a blind man at Puisseaux, the son of a professor in the University of Paris, and well known in his day from the various accomplishments and manual dexterity which he exhibited, remarkable in a person in his situation. Being asked what notion he had formed of an eye, he replied, 'I conceive it to be an organ on which the air produces the same effect as this staff on my hand. If when you are looking at an object, I should interpose any thing between your eyes and that object, it would prevent you from seeing it.—And I am in the same predicament when I seek one thing with my staff and come across another.' An explanation, says Diderot, as lucid as any which could be given by Descartes, who, it is singular, attempts, in his Dioptrics, to explain the analogy between the senses of feeling and seeing, by figures of men blindfolded, moping their way with staffs in their hands. This same intelligent personage became so familiar with the properties of touch that he seems to have accounted them almost equally valuable with those of vision. On being interrogated if he felt a great desire to have eyes, he answered, 'Were it not for the mere gratification of curiosity, I think I should do as well to wish for long arms. It seems to me that my hands would inform me better of what was going on in the moon, than your eyes and telescopes, and then the eyes lose the power of vision more readily than the hands that of feeling. It would be better to perfect the organ which I have, than to bestow on me that which I have not.'—*N. A. Review.*

THE INSTINCT OF FISHES.

Fishes, it is said, appear inferior to beasts and birds in acuteness of sensation, instinctness, and sagacity; but how is this reconcileable with that tenderness, care and solicitude which the common whale evinces for her young. She suckles and nurses them with the greatest affection, takes them with her wherever she goes, when pursued she carries them on her back, and supports them with her fins; when wounded she will not relinquish her charge, and when obliged to plunge in the midst of her agonies, will clasp them more closely, and sink with them to the bottom. Mr. Waller, in his beautiful poem of 'The Summer Islands,' relates a story in which the maternal tenderness of the whale is most affectingly displayed. A whale and her cub had got into an arm of the sea, where, by the defection of the tide, they were entirely enclosed. The people on shore beheld their situation, and drove down upon them in boats, with such weapons as could be hastily collected. The animals were soon severely wounded, and the sea tinged with their blood. After several attempts to escape, the old one forced over the shallow into the depths of the ocean; but though in safety herself, she could not bear the danger that awaited her young one; she therefore rushed in once more where the smaller animal was confined, and as she could not carry it off, seemed resolved to share its danger. The tide, however, coming in, both were enabled to escape from their enemies, after sustaining a number of wounds.

The fidelity of whales to each other is also said to excel even what we observe in birds; and Goldsmith relates an instance, in which a female whale being wounded while her attached partner was reclining by her side, on beholding the object of his tenderness falling a victim to the harpooners, he stretched himself upon her body, and participated in her fate.

It is curious to remark what sagacity the finny tribes display in seeking out the most proper places for depositing their spawn. The salmon, on her journey up the river, will suffer no obstacle that she can possibly surmount to oppose her progress to the place of her destination, and in order to attain it will spring over cataracts several feet high. In going upwards she will keep at the bottom where the current is weakest, and when she turns, will avail herself of its strength at the top by swimming near its surface.

The migration of different kinds of fishes is truly astonishing; and it is pleasing to remark, that it is when fat and in season for eating, that they are taught so instinctively to throng our bays and creeks, while they disperse to the remotest quarters of the globe when lean and emaciated. Who, in the words of the celebrated Hervey, who bids these creatures evacuate the shores and disperse themselves into all quarters, when they become worthless and unfit for our service? Who rallies and recalls the undisciplined vagrants, as soon as they are improved into desirable food? Who appoints the very scene of our ambush to be the places of their rendezvous, so that they come like volunteers into our nets? Surely the furlough is signed, the summons issued, and the point of reunion settled by a Providence ever indulgent to mankind—ever studious to treat us with dainties, and load us with benefits. Not only do the Herrings, the poor man's feast, visit our shores at stated periods, and solicit us by their numbers to partake of the bounties of Providence, but the Pilchard, the Mackerel, the Lampries, the Tunnies, and the Salmon are regular in their migrations.

Curious Invention.—An ingenious mechanic, in the neighborhood of Hull, has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector any person may read in the darkest night; and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible is on the part of the book that is read.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

From Silliman's Journal.

On the use of Anthracite in Blacksmith's Shops; by G. Jones, Tutor in the Yale College.

In a recent visit to Mauch Chunk and the valley of Wyoming and Lackawana, I was struck with the universal employment of anthracite in the blacksmith's shops of those regions, and with the strong terms in which the workmen expressed their preference for it over every other kind of coal. To use their own words—"they would not substitute charcoal, if it were brought and offered them for nothing, at their doors." Though familiar with it in the grates of parlors and in furnaces, on our sea-board, the present was a use to which I had not hitherto seen it applied. I gave the subject some attention, and as the results may be useful to the public, will endeavor to offer them.

The manner of constructing the Furnace.—The general construction need not differ from that in other shops, the bellows and hearth being the same. The tuyere iron, (pronounced by the smiths as if spelt *tue*-iron,) however, must have a greater diameter: in the shops which I have examined, it varied from three fourths of an inch to an inch; about seven-eighths of an inch for the inside diameter, was usually considered the best.—As there are no sparks or smoke, a chimney is not needed; and although one might be of service in carrying off the gases which arises from the coal, the shops at Wilkesbarre are usually constructed without any chimney, an opening in the gable end near the roof, being found to answer the purpose nearly as well: even this is used only during the summer. In visiting these shops, a person is struck with the cleanly appearance of the workmen, the dust from anthracite, though penetrating, not being of a character to injure or soil either furniture or clothes: I frequently heard the workmen speak boastingly of the fact that they could now be as clean and comfortable as persons engaged in any other trade.

The manner of using the coal.—Charcoal or dry wood is requisite for igniting the anthracite; when fairly ignited, it will need no foreign help, provided the iron to be heated is small and is to be operated upon to no great extent at one time. If the bar is large and requires a diffused heat, a small quantity of charcoal must be mingled with the anthracite, as without this, the bellows are not able to ignite a large quantity of the mineral coal. The iron to be heated should not be thrust down so near the tuyere-iron as is the case when charcoal is employed. Most of the failures, at the first use of anthracite, I was informed, arise from ignorance of this circumstance, from having the diameter of the tuyere-iron too small, or from leaving the iron too long upon the fire. Anthracite will heat a bar in one half the time that is requisite for charcoal, and until the blacksmith is familiar with its use, the heating process must be closely observed, or the iron will be burnt before he thinks that it has been sufficiently heated. The bar may be easily watched, as from its being so far above the tuyere-iron, the quantity of coal above it is smaller than in the charcoal furnace, and it may be kept constantly in sight. While in the fire it should be suffered to remain undisturbed; if moved about, as is common in the charcoal furnace fires, the heating will be retarded.

Advantages of the anthracite coal.—Some of these may be inferred from the preceding remarks. They consist chiefly in the saving of time and of money. From the rapidity with which the iron is heated, the quantity of work done is about one third greater than when charcoal is employed.—The gain, as respects the cost of materials, will depend on the price of anthracite, which, from its weight, increases rapidly in value as we recede from the mines. The Carbondale Company state that they will be able to offer it in the New York market, the coming season, for $6 50 per ton: and the time will soon arrive, when from the increased facilities for transportation from the various coal regions, and from the rivalry of the different companies, this fuel may be had at a price far less.—At its present cost, however, even at remote places, it is much cheaper than charcoal. A ton of anthracite will heat as much iron as two hundred bushels of the latter, which at the average price of seven or eight dollars per hundred bushel, will give a saving of about one half in favor of the anthracite. I visited a shop sixty-five miles from Mauch Chunk, from which mine the owner was in the habit of bringing his coal in wagons: he said it cost him ten dollars per ton delivered at his door, but that even at this price it produced a saving of 80 per cent. in his material, and he seldom employed any other coal. The use of it is extended to a considerable distance, in all directions from the coal region, and is now increasing rapidly in Philadelphia, in a few years it will probably be general throughout the country. The first effort at employing it, will generally be attended by difficulties: sometimes the smith fails entirely, and throws it by in disgust; but I believe I have not heard of one case in which a fair trial has been made, that had not resulted in a great fondness for this species of coal. Still, however, its best friends acknowledge that for some purposes it is not well adapted. When a *hollow heat* is requisite, it will not answer: nor will it suit in forges where the fire must be greatly disturbed by the removal and replacement of the bar. It is said also not to be good for *tempering*, but I have seen it employed for this, and in Mons. Brard's *Mineralogie appliquee aux arts*, I observe it is spoken of as highly useful in the manufacture of a variety of delicate edge tools.

The Newspapers.—If we separate from the newspaper all consideration of its moral or political tendency, the first point that strikes us is, that it is a universal register—a journal in which an account is kept of all manner of events, happen where they may—a daily history, as far as its limits will allow, of the world—that it is not confined in its application to any one science or branch of human knowledge, but it is open to the reception of every thing that can be known and is worth recording. That such a register must be useful, agreeable, and instructive, it would be superfluous to contend. Theoretically it is confessed by all men. No other period of the world can boast such means as we now possess for uniting the ends of the earth, and which arise from the discoveries in those two grand objects—namely, Navigation and the Art of Printing. The newspaper, in the highest degree, avails itself of both. Rapidity in traveling brings the intelligence winged to its door—rapidity in printing, diffuses it almost instantaneously through all ranks of society. That such an institution exists is a natural consequence of these wonderful additions to human power.—Ignorance and incivilization are the confines of its agency; but it can scarcely be said to be without its use, even to the ignorant and uncivilized; for it makes their condition known, and helps essentially to alter it. It would seem strange that there should be found men even in high places who are enemies to this great vehicle of knowledge. But it is a fact that even in Britain the establishment of a newspaper press such as she now is justly proud of, has been a matter of slow and difficult attainment—that it has always had to struggle with jealousy and dislike from power—that various methods have been taken from time to time to arrest its progress, and to paralyze its exertions; that it has never received the helping hand of Government, or of those who call themselves the great, and that even at this day, the labors of its servants within the great council of the nation are obliged by the laws of Parliament to be winked at, and are only permitted by sufferance. The policy of cabinets was to keep people in the dark. It did not, however, avail. The foundations of the institution were laid too deeply and broadly in the education and intelligence of the people, and in the great principles of freedom asserted in the constitution under which they lived. The newspaper press gained ground in spite of every obstacle. By degrees it was taken out of the hands of mere printers and persons of confined means of education, until it became what we see it at the present day, conducted by men of the greatest ability and learning.—*English paper.*

A professor lecturing upon heat, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humorous student arose from his seat and asked, "Is that the reason why the days in warm weather are longer than those in cold?"

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards.	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. co.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly, $100

Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

CITY HOTEL,

NO. 41, NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1830.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) AND SALEM, (MASS.)—Among the many arguments urged by Dr. Cooper and other such characters, to induce South Carolina to adopt Col. Hayne's doctrine of *nullification*, and to secede from the Union, was the following:—If South Carolina repeals the Tariff, and the other States adhere to it, all the foreign goods required in the United States will be imported into the *free port of Charleston*, and thence smuggled into all the other States of the Union.—Such a state of things would certainly contribute vastly to the wealth of Charleston and South Carolina; but it would redound little to the character for magnanimity and disinterested patriotism, which that State claims for the "*generous South*."

Upon reading this argument of Dr. Cooper, or some of his compatriots, we were forcibly reminded of one of the noblest incidents which is recorded in the annals of nations, where similar temptations, with greater certainty of advantage, were held out, by other Englishmen, to one of our *northern calculating towns*. In that case there was no hesitating; the base offer was promptly rejected, and the inhabitants of the town to whom the bribe was offered did *calculate*, to be sure, but they took magnanimity, patriotism, and justice into view, and the result was their immortal honor. The following is a brief history of this noble incident:

"On the 14th March, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, interdicting all commercial intercourse with the town of Boston, and after the 1st of June following, prohibiting the landing or shipping any goods at that port. This bill soon passed both houses, though not without opposition, and on the 31st of the same month, received the sanction of the king."

Afterwards—"The assembly of Massachusetts met on the last of May; and the new governor, after negativing thirteen of the councillors, adjourned the assembly to meet at Salem, on the 7th of June. By transfering the provincial government from Boston to Salem, and the probable benefits that town might receive from an addition to their trade, the governor, no doubt, expected to propitiate the people there, in favor of the royal government. *The inhabitants of Salem, however, nobly refused to receive the proffered boon, at the expense of their brethren at Boston.* On the 13th of June, the day after the dissolution of the assembly, the people of that town, in an address to the governor, say, 'we are most deeply afflicted with a sense of our public calamities; but the miseries that are now rapidly hastening on our brethren in the capital of this province, greatly excite our commiseration, and we hope your excellency will use your endeavors to prevent a further accumulation of evils, on that already sorely distressed people.'

"By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagined that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit: but nature, in the formation of our harbor, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce, with that convenient mart; and were it otherwise, *we must be dead to every idea of justice, and lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought, to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes, on the ruin of our suffering neighbors.*"

This address was written by that truly worthy, honest, patriotic man, Timothy Pickering. The citizens of Charleston must imitate this glorious example of the *calculating Yankees*, or else abandon all claim to the title of the "*generous South*," and admit, that if the New Englanders do *calculate*, their *calculations* are not confined to the *dollars and cents*. Roman or Grecian history can furnish no more brilliant instance of generous, disinterested patriotism. While such feelings prevail in our country, truly an attempt to subjugate us would be ridiculous.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SIR.—At a late meeting of the Pittsburgh Temperance Board, their Secretary was directed to procure the publication, in your paper, of a Preamble and Resolutions in reference to the Western Temperance Convention. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

PREAMBLE.—Whereas information has been laid before this Board, of the adoption of a resolution, by the Washington County Temperance Society, at a meeting held on the 22d March, appointing three delegates to represent that Society at a Temperance Convention, to be held in this city in September next; and also, of a resolution passed by a Convention of the several Temperance Societies of Fayette county, held in April, recommending to the friends of Temperance in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania to hold a Convention in this city, during the session of the Supreme Court, in September next. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Board do cordially concur in the resolution adopted by the Washington County Temperance Society, and by a Convention of the several Temperance Societies in Fayette county, recommending that a Convention of Delegates from the different Temperance Societies in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania be held in this city, during the session of the Supreme Court, in September next.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the County Temperance Societies in the Western District of Pennsylvania, to send delegates to this Convention; and that Conventions be held in such counties as have no County Society, of the different Temperance Associations in the county, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the General Convention.

Resolved, That it be further recommended to the different County Conventions and Societies, who shall send delegates to the General Convention, to supply them with statistical reports, embracing—

1. The present number of distilleries in the respective counties, and the number which have been stopped since the establishment of Temperance Associations.

2. The number of taverns licensed during the year 1828, 1829, and 1830; and the ratio which the present number bears to the taxable inhabitants in the county.

3. The amount of Poor Tax levied during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, respectively.

4. The number of criminal convictions during the same years, and estimates of the expense to which the county is subjected in the prosecution, conviction, and support of the convicts, embracing—Expenses of the criminal courts during their sittings, Constables' fees, Prosecuting Attorneys' fees, &c.; amounts paid to grand and traverse jurors; amounts paid to witnesses summoned on behalf of the Commonwealth; calculations of the value of the time lost by the witnesses; expenses for the support of the criminals, previous and subsequent to conviction.

5. Estimates of the amount of liquor consumed during the year 1829, in the respective counties, and its market value.

6. Number of merchants who have discontinued the traffic in ardent spirits from convictions of duty.

7. The number of Temperance Associations in the respective counties, and the number of members attached to each.

8. Instances of the reformation of drunkards since the establishment of Temperance Societies.

9. Any other information which may tend to illustrate the beneficial influence of Temperance Associations in the community, and the pernicious effects of Intemperance.

Resolved, That two Delegates be appointed to represent this Board in the Convention, and to collect the information relating to this county, detailed in the above resolution.

On motion—*Resolved*, That this Board recommend the 2d Wednesday of September, as a suitable time for the Conventional Meeting. Also, that the Delegates meet the previous Tuesday evening, in order to present their respective reports, and have them embodied in a general report, to be laid before the Public Meeting, on Wednesday. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1830.

Salem, 27th July, 1830.—There seems to be a singular fatality attending the trial of the murderers of Captain White. Various delays and various difficulties have arisen from numerous causes. After the discovery and apprehension of the murderers, the suicide of Richard Crowninshield threw every thing into confusion. At last, when every obstacle is believed to have been surmounted, the sudden and unexpected death of Chief Justice Parker creates additional delay and embarrassment. This late functionary had armed himself at all points for the discharge of his duties, and the fulfilment of the law's requirements.

No one can imagine, who has not seen it, the feverish anxiety, running out into a great excitement, which has existed and continues to exist in Salem and neighborhood in relation to this murder. Ever since it took place it has been the constant topic of conversation. At the usual hour today the court opened. There was a great rush for places in the body of the court-house, but as it was generally expected that the death of the Chief Justice would necessarily create a postponement, the crowd was not very numerous. Mr. Saltonstal (I believe) who is generally put at the head of the Essex bar, rose, and after making a brief reference to the death of the Chief Justice, and reading a series of resolutions adopted by the bar, moved an adjournment for a few days, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The court was therefore adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of August. At that time the trial will certainly take place.

There are numerous anecdotes in circulation here tending to show the character of the parties accused, and developing a regular system of villainy, appalling to the quiet and peaceable citizen. By all accounts it appears that Richard Crowninshield was the head or executive officer of the gang. Some dissatisfaction has been evinced at the discharge of Selman and Chase, who had been associated with the black deed by the previous grand jury. What connexion they had with the principals in the affair, is difficult to ascertain exactly, but they were well known as the associates of the gang. They belonged to Marblehead, and a singular spirit of party as between Salem and that place has already shown itself. There was a species of rejoicing by firing off guns at Marblehead when these persons were set at liberty; but it took place among certain classes of people only. Soon after the perpetration of the murder, a "committee of vigilance" was formed in Salem, to aid and assist the authorities in the discovery of the murderers. Recently, it is said, secret and under-current attempts have been making to oppose the course of that committee, and to stem the torrent of public feeling. The different parties accused are connected with the most respectable families in this neighborhood. The individuals, indeed, did not mix a great deal in society—they generally kept their own company, and for some time past the suspicion that hung over their means of living, contributed to shut them out from associations of the best description. Some few sparks of opposition to the committee have been struck out of the rocks of Marblehead.

We find the following communication in the Charleston Southern Patriot.

"Has a State a right to secede, as granted by our distinguished statesman, Colonel Drayton?

"When the Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, adopted the Federal Constitution, it is well known, that it was agreed to on condition, that the recommendatory amendments should be taken up for discussion in Convention at another time.

"Mr. Lansing made an effort to obtain a resolution, that unless the proposed amendments should be submitted to a general convention within a *certain number of years*, New York should *reserve* the *right* to secede from the Union. The motion was lost.

"Now, if at so early a period, New York desired to *reserve* the right to secede, and that right was denied to her, is it not a natural conclusion, that the majority of the delegates in that convention, where the spirit and letter of the Constitution was discussed; I ask, is it not a correct conclusion, that they objected to such a power being reserved to a State, as dangerous in the extreme?"

Undoubtedly;—the conclusion is irrefragable. The Convention would hardly have taken the pains to frame a Constitution, and to obtain the assent of the people and the States, if no moral obligation was to follow; if it remained optional with any State to renounce the compact and retract the assent at pleasure. In the preamble to the instrument it is said—"We the People, in order to form a more perfect union," and so forth, "do ordain and establish this Constitution." A strange ordination and establishment, which should carry with it no binding force,—no duty of adherence! The special Conventions in the several States by which the constitution was ratified and adopted, accepted it in the full force of its phraseology and the extent of its design. According to the 6th article, not only the Senators and Representatives in Congress, but "the members of the several *State* legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the *several States*, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." How does this oath comport with the idea of a right to secede at pleasure—with the *independence* so roundly claimed? Would secession be support? or rather would it not be dismemberment—vital disruption? If Major Hamilton should become Governor of South Carolina, he, along with the members of the legislature, would do well to pause on the import of their office-oath.—*National Gazette.*

Highly Important.—General Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the Census has been driven back and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their iniquitous claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a Proclamation was published forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest in case he proceeded further in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshall who will, no doubt, with his usual promptitude acquaint the Secretary of State with this high-handed measure of the Colonists, and act under his instructions.—*Augusta (Me.) Telegraph.*

Canals in the U. States.—By an estimate made in Philadelphia, there are in the United States, 1343 miles of canals, and other artificial navigation, now completed, 1823 in progress, and 408 projected. Of rail roads, 44 miles completed, 422 in progress, and 697 projected.

States.	*Fin.*	*In prog.*	*Proj.*
The New England,	72	117	0
New York,	564	0	18
New Jersey,	0	100	30
Pennsylvania,	480	250	368
Virginia,	120	0	0
North Carolina,	43	0	0
South Carolina,	0	150	0
Georgia,	0	60	0
Ohio, &c. &c.	70	491	0

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship York, Thompson, arrived at New York on Friday evening, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of June, and to which date inclusive, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers, with London papers of the previous day.

The King was still living. A letter from Windsor, written late in the evening of the 22d, says, "the cough and expectoration continue quite as troublesome as they have been for the two days past, and there is no alteration whatever in the general condition of the King.

Windsor Castle, June 21.

The King's rest has again been broken by the cough and expectoration, and his Majesty feels languid this morning.

June 22.—The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's cough and expectoration continue.

Forgery Bill.—In the House of Lords on the 22d, the Marquess of Lansdown moved the second reading of the Forgery Bill. No opposition was made, but on its third reading it was expected that the Lord Chancellor would move material alterations. On the same day numerous petitions were presented against the punishment of death for forgery, among which was one from the bankers of England, Ireland and Scotland containing 1000 signatures, representing from 700 to 800 banking establishments. This petition was read. After reciting the names of the several banks, it says:

"Showeth.—That your petitioners, as bankers, are deeply interested in the protection of property from forgery, and in the conviction and punishment of persons guilty of that crime. That your petitioners find by experience that the infliction of death, or even the possibility of the infliction of death, prevents the prosecution, conviction, and punishment of the criminal, and thus endangers the property which it is intended to protect.—That your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that your Lordships will not withhold from them that protection to their property which they should derive from a more lenient law."

ALGIERS.—The official letters of Admiral Dupree to the Government stated, that on the 10th of June the naval armament left Palma, and on the 12th presented itself before the African coast, but was a second time compelled by the winds to stand out to sea. On the 13th it appeared before Algiers, and after having passed along the forts and batteries came to in the bay of Torre Chica. The enemy had abandoned the fort in the bay, and the battery on the point, but had placed the mortars and cannon which had been mounted in them on the adjacent heights. The steam boat Nageur caused one battery to be evacuated where one mortar and one cannon had been mounted. It was too late in the evening to effect a landing, but every arrangement was made to disembark the next day. Three light vessels were stationed to the east of Torre Chica to fire on the enemy's batteries in flank; two steam boats protected the debarkation at the west. On the 14th, at half past four in the morning, the first division of the army landed with eight pieces of field artillery; and the naval division with all the field artillery followed at six. At half past six the General in Chief went on shore, and towards noon all the troops were landed, the stores and munitions being removed with great despatch.—Two sailors sprang on shore and hoisted the royal standard on the fort and on the town of Torre Caica, where the head quarters of the army were established at ten o'clock. This account is from the Gazette of the 21st. The following is a telegraphic despatch of the same date.

The Ministers of the Marine to the Prefects and Sub-Perfects.

PARIS, June 21st.—The army has landed in 8 hours, with its ammunition and provisions.

The enemy's positions have been turned and carried; the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped upon the ground which he has occupied.

Galignani's Messenger says:

We find the following in the Semaphore of Marseilles:—"The English steamer George IV. has received orders to go to Algiers with the utmost despatch. It is said to be charged with an important mission relating to the expedition."

The following details respecting the expedition are derived from a source on which reliance may be placed:—It appears that the fleet has found an excellent anchorage, which was unknown, the discovery of which ensures complete success to the operations. On the 15th, at ten in the morning, the *personnel* of the army was all disembarked; the *materiel* alone was left on board; but if the weather continued favorable for four days, the disembarkation would have been forward enough to enable the army to advance and begin the siege. It is believed that the troops have been divided into three corps; one to remain at the place where the landing was effected; another to proceed along the coast, and take possession of the batteries that skirt it; and the third to march along the heights, in order to turn the town, and attack it on the north and south. The walls on that side are said to be in such bad condition, as to require but a few volleys to make a breach; it is therefore considered not unlikely that by this time the town is taken and the expedition terminated. The roadstead of Torre Chica is an unexpected safeguard to the expedition, and removes all anxiety. It is only to be wished that there may be no need of cavalry; for, according to accounts from Palma, nearly every horse perished during a thirty days' stay on board the vessels. The 17th regiment of chasseurs will make the campaign on foot. On the 6th, when the fleet was still at Palma, a great number of dead horses were thrown into the sea; the few remaining were to be employed in the artillery service. Sidi el Ferruch is a small port, five leagues from Algiers, where the Algerine Government ships its produce, especially cattle, for the coast of Spain and other European ports.—Two roads, one direct, the other along the coast by Caxine, lead from Sidiel Ferruch to Algiers; these roads, particularly that along the sea side, are intersected by chains of mountains, which do not present many obstacles to the progress of travelers. The point at which the French army landed was mounted with batteries; a map recently published marks five; there must have been a greater number, as Sidi el Ferruch may be considered the mercantile port of the Algerine capital: an attack on that side is striking the Regency to the heart; it is therefore probable that the most powerful means of defence were directed to that point.

Advices from Gibraltar announce that the captain of the English vessel the Emmanuel, arrived there from Oran, reports that the English consul there had positive information that upwards of 140 men of the shipwrecked brigs, the Sylene and Adventure were on the 25th ult. at Algiers. It appears that in order to save those who were wandering in the mountains, or who had fallen into the hands of the Bedouins, from being massacred, the Dey had offered a reward of 500 francs for every Frenchman that was brought to him alive.

The Semaphore of Marseilles says:—"The captain of the packet which plies between Algiers and Alicant, arrived at the latter place on the 28th May, after a passage of three days. He gives an account of the shipwreck of the two French brigs, and adds, that a barge, manned by fifty men, sent by the French commander to reconnoitre the port of Algiers, had been taken by the Turks, and every man beheaded. Three brigs, one Spanish, another English, and the third American, were in the roadstead at the disposal of their Consuls, who are still prevented departing by the Dey. They are guarded by a numerous body of troops at a country house near the town, whither they sometimes go, attended by the same guards. An Austrian frigate was cruising at the entrance of the port.

There was a banquet given at court on the reception of the news of the safe landing of the army. The news was conveyed from Turetta Chica to Paris in 96 hours.

Turetta Chica, or the Little Tower, is 4 leagues west from Algiers. It is the point which has always been considered the most convenient place for a landing. Between Turetta Chica and Algiers the country is generally covered with an abundant vegetation, composed of aloes, cactus, fig tree, myrtles, and some European trees. There are found the country houses of the French, Sardinian, and English Consuls. In the rear of the position occupied by the French troops is a small river called Mazafran.

It is said that Prince Swartzenburgh is going to make the campaign of Algiers as a volunteer.

The Journal des Debats has the following:—"What is to be the result of the landing of the expedition upon the grand contest between the Ministry and the Country at the Elections? If, as we hope, the whole of the defences of Algiers are carried by our troops in the course of the next fortnight, are we to suffer the Charter to be taken by assaults, and leave our liberties at the mercy of the assailants? Shall the taking of Algiers lead to our own captivity? No! never!—Let them publish on the morning of the 23d of June the bulletin of the bombardment, and every Constitutional Elector will exclaim when he is giving his vote, "What have the bombs to do with what I am now writing down?" No! Let us have victory in Africa since the French are actually landed: but, nevertheless, let the Elections be free and Constitutional. There is no reason why they should not both go together. A similar appearance was tried by the Villele Ministry, less desperate and less alarming than the present. The victory at Navarino, become so popular, was announced while the Electors were engaged in nominating the independent and loyal chamber that defeated M. de Villele, and that will be still more numerous to defeat the Prince de Polignac, and drive back into his retreat M. de Peyronnet. Victories have a powerful influence over men's minds when they gain a national object, when they only serve to increase the independence as well as the glory of the country. But if they are attempted to be used as a snare to obtain absolute power, the men who thus flattered themselves will be deceived.

TURKEY.—The following intelligence, dated Constantinople, 25th May, is extracted from the Augsburgh Gazette: "Yesterday the Sandsack-Scherif, (the sacred Standard of the Prophet,) accompanied by the Sultan, was removed from Ramis-Tschifdik to the Seraglio with the usual ceremonies. Immediately after the Sultan departed for Therapia, where he will reside during the summer. The Grand Vizier set out for Albania on the 17th instant, in order to put an end to the disturbances that have broken out lately there. On the 21st, Sarum Effendi, Halil Pacha's secretary, arrived here with the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, concerning the payments to be made to Russia by the Porte. The American Commodore and M. Offley, Consul from the United States at Smyrna, who are charged, in conjunction with M. Rhind, with the negotiation of a treaty of commerce and amity with the Porte, arrived here from Smyrna yesterday; the exchange of the ratification is to take place forthwith."

GREECE.—The Florence Gazette contains the following, dated Ancona, June 4:—"The English schr. Lord Castlereagh, which arrived here the day before yesterday, brings letters announcing that Count Capo d'Istrias has declared the Island of Hydra a free port for five years. Other letters give a melancholy account of the situation of Epirus, and the increasing vexation it suffers from the Albanians, who are divided into two parties. One of these is headed by Imir Pacha, son of Kieutaky, and the second by Selictar Poda. Imir Pacha is actually shut up in the fortress of Janina, and the Albanians who are in the town, are pillaging and murdering the unfortunate Greek inhabitants. These disorders are not confined to Janina, as the surrounding country, and particularly, Zageri, are equally suffering—whole families are reduced to slavery. The Pacha and the Albanians are constantly crying out for money, and to obtain it ransack the houses, the grottoes, and the stables, in the hope of finding the hidden treasure. The Magistrates of the country are all confined in prison." This account is confirmed by letters from Belgrade of the 2d June, which add that the Sultan has sent Commissioners to re-establish order, but it is tho't that the disorders have been carried too far to be easily put down. He has also published a circular letter addressed to the Pachas, calling upon them to concur in putting down the disturbances.

A French paper states that Scio is not included within the boundaries of Greece, as fixed by the London Protocol of February 3. We learn from that island that the whole population are deeply distressed at the idea of falling again under the yoke of the Turks, and are extremly anxious to avoid it. The Sciots who fled to Greece, have just addressed a proclamation to their countrymen, in which they call upon them to quit their country, now subject to the Ottoman power, and found a colony in the Isle of Negropont, where they would find a fertile soil, almost uninhabited. It is probable that the inhabitants of Scio will yield to this appeal.

The bay of Sidi Ferasch, where the French army disembarked, is about ten miles west of Algiers, and is thus described by Mr. Shaler:

The marrabout of Sidi Ferasch, and the small castle which protects it, stand upon a comparatively high, rocky *presqu'ile*, which is susceptible of being fortified, and rendered a secure military post. On the beach contiguous to this *presqu'ile*, there is a well of good water, furnished with a stone reservoir for watering the flocks which feed in the neighborhood, of which we saw several attended by Arabs.

It is obvious that any force whatever might be landed in the fine bay of Sidi Ferasch without opposition, whence by a single march they might arrive upon the heights which command the castle del Emperador, when, as nothing could prevent an approach to the foot of its walls, they might be either scaled or breached by a mine in a short time. This position being mastered, batteries might be established on a height commanding the citadel, which is indicated by two cylindrical ruins of windmills, and where are the ruins of a fortress which was called the Stau, which the jealous fears of this government caused to be destroyed, for the reason here alleged, that it commanded the citadel, and consequently the city. The fleet which had landed the troops, would by this time appear in the bay to distract their attention, when Algiers must either surrender at discretion or be taken by storm.

There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that the capture of the city of Algiers very soon followed the debarkation. It is, by the by, evidence of the completeness of the preparation of this expedition, as well as of great skill and thorough discipline on the part both of army and navy, that in less than six hours *thirty thousand men*, with their equipments and field artillery, were landed and organized on a hostile beach. The debarkation commenced at four o'clock in the morning of the 14th June, and at ten it was completed, and the batteries, undefended to be sure, of the enemy were taken possession of. It is a remarkable incident that in ninety-six hours the intelligence was conveyed from the coast of Africa to Paris; the vessel bearing the despatches having made a very quick run to Toulon, and thence the news was transmitted by telegraph.—*N. Y. American.*

A Pirate Captured.—Lieut. James P. Wilson arrived at this place on Thursday last, with the Spanish schooner Feniz, which the U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com't Mayo, captured on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for an attempt to commit a piracy on the brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp, bound to New Orleans. We have collected the following particulars. The schooner was from the Coast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hati, kept in company, endeavoring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The schooner ordered the boat of the brig to come along side, which the captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day, when the Grampus made her appearance and the schooner bore away. Captain Mayo hailed the brig, ascertained the character of the schooner, immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The schooner is about 60 tons burthen, armed, with a six pounder and muskets, and nineteen men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot Boat Trimmer, of New York.

There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The canal, between this place and Lewistown, is progressing rapidly to completion, and will, it is confidently anticipated, be ready to receive the water some time in October.—*Huntingdon Gaz.*

The General Post Office.—The United States Telegraph says, that upon inquiring at the Post Office Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the first quarter of the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be *one hundred thousand dollars* more within the present year than they were last year.

Mr Webster has been engaged to aid the Commonwealth in the trials at Salem, Massachusetts, in consequence of the advanced age of the attorney general.

The Irish "absentees" are said to draw four millions sterling annually from Ireland.

Three days later from England.—The brig Trent, Capt. Barstow, arrived at New York on Monday evening from Liverpool. Captain B. sailed on the 27th, of June, but unfortunately brought no papers. The latest bulletin which he saw was dated on the 25th—the King had passed a bad night.

The largest ship, (says a London paper,) ever registered, was the Commerce du Marseilles, her tonnage being 2,745 15-94. The tonnage of a 120 gun ship is about 2,600 tons, example:—The Caladonia, of 120 guns, is registered in the King's Books at 2,602 14; the Nelson, of 120 guns, at 2,601 4-94; and the George IV. of 120 guns, at 2,602 14-94. These four ships are the largest that ever floated. The ship under cover at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and nearly finished, and might be launched in 60 days if necessary, is larger than either of the above, being about 3,000 tons.

At the late Leipsic fair, one German house purchased English goods to the amount of $800,000.

Muscular Motion.—A machine has been invented in France, the object of which is to give to the human body a muscular exercise, considered to be efficacious in nervous disorders.

Sea Serpent again.—The Kennebunk Gazette of Saturday last, furnishes the following account, which goes to strengthen our belief that it was a sea serpent which destroyed Mr. Blaney of Lynn, an account of whose melancholy fate we lately published.—*National Gazette.*

Sea Serpent.—The coast in our immediate vicinity has at last received a visit from the far famed Sea Serpent. He was seen by three men, who were fishing a few miles distant from the shore, on Thursday afternoon last. Two of the men were so much alarmed at his nearness to the boat, that they went below. The third, however, Mr. Gooch, a man whose statements can be relied on, remained on deck and returned the glances of his serpent ship for a considerable length of time. He gives the following account of the interview: The fish was first seen a short distance from them, and shortly after he turned about and came within six feet of the boat, when he raised his head about four feet from the water, and looked directly into the boat, and so remained for several minutes. Mr. Gooch noticed him attentively, and thinks he was sixty feet in length, and about six feet in circumference—his head, he says, was about the size of a ten gallon keg, having long flaps or ears hanging down, and his eyes about the size of those of an ox, bright and projecting from his head—his skin was dark gray and covered with scales. He had *no bunches* on his back. When he disappeared he made no efforts to swim, but sunk down apparently without any exertion. Mr. G. says he could have struck the fish very easily with his oar, but "he was willing to let the serpent alone, if the serpent would not molest him."

We understand the serpent has been seen off this Harbor and also off Wells several times during the past week, by different persons.

THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 95 Market street, The Beauties of History; or Pictures of Virtue and Vice, drawn from Real Life; designed for the instruction and entertainment of youth. By L. M. Stretch: in two vols. 18mo. Aug. 10.—2

NOTICE.—The subscribers, partners in the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, hereby caution all persons against transacting business, on account of said firm, with *James Spence*, as the subscribers will not be bound by any contract he may enter into after this date.

SOURS & KINGSLAND.

August 10, 1830—3t.

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, Essays on the Manufacture of American silk, with directions to farmers for raising the Silk Worm. By John D'Homergue. Aug. 10.—2

A CARD.—The proprietors of the Menagerie embrace this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since their arrival in this city, and would respectfully inform them, that they have been persuaded to remain here ONE WEEK LONGER.

As heretofore, the company will use every exertion to amuse and accommodate all visiters.

☞ As an additional attraction, they have put the Asiatic Lion and Lioness into one cage, and Mr. Wright, their keeper, will enter their cage at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 and 9, P. M. each day.

August 10.—2t.

MENAGERIE.

THE most extensive and diversified collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS ever exhibited in the state, may be seen on the north side of Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! commencing on Monday next, 2d of August. They consist, in part, of the

ASIATIC LION and LIONESS;

ARABIAN CAMELS, male and female; HYENA, of Ethiopia; KANGAROO, of New Holland; HUNTING LEOPARD, of Asia; ZEBRA, from the Cape of Good Hope; AFRICAN LION; PERUVIAN LAMAS, male and female; North American PANTHER and PANTHERESS; Brazilian TIGER, and Prairie WOLF.

☞ At 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. each day, the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness *will enter their respective cages!* immediately preceding which the Ponies, Monkeys, Camels, and Lamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5, P. M each day, the Lions will be fed in presence of the audience! The whole will be exhibited under a pavilion, and seats prepared for the ladies.

*** Hours of exhibition, from 9, A. M. until 6, P. M.—Admittance 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. July 30.

ARCHER'S MANUAL.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., The Archer's Manual, or the art of shooting with the Long Bow, as practised by the United Bowmen of Philadelphia.

Also, as above, The Infantry and Rifle Drills, being a complete system of Tactics, for the use of the Infantry of the United States.

August 10.—2

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. August 3, 1830.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS. August 10.—tf.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Grand Solar Microscope,

Magnifying about Ten Million Times !!

JOSEPH & DEMELMAN are opening, at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street from to-day, July 30, if the sun is fair, for a short time. The Microscope is one of the most astonishing instruments. It brings to view animals, insects, and objects. In vinegar, there appear to be monstrous eels, from two to ten feet long. The dust from old cheese and figs contains myriads of animals, alive.

Crystalization is one of the most beautiful exhibitions, showing the formation of the Crystals, and producing the brilliant coloring of the Rainbow.

Beside this, they have a new improvement and discovery, by which, with the power of the Sun, they can present the appearance of battles, landscapes, men and women, beasts, &c. on clouds of fire.

J. & D. have recommendations from several members of the Congress of the United States, for powerful Opticians. They are regularly bred up to the optical line, and manufacture all kinds of Glasses to fit and preserve the eyes. They have such experience in their line, that the first Spectacles which they pick out will exactly suit every stage of the eyes. They have all kinds of Gold, Silver, Tortoise Shell, Horn, Plated and Steel Spectacles, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, Camera Obscura, Spy Glasses, and all articles in the Optical Line, for sale.

☞ They receive orders to make or repair all articles in their line. Aug. 10.—tf.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THIS essential part of a polite and useful education, taught according to the usual methods, has hitherto been a business of time, and often a fruitless study, the teacher and pupils being too much the slaves of grammar. Mr. Jacotot, in France, has shortened the way. His name wants no recommendation. Mr. Mouls, late an accredited teacher in the French University, acquainted with this method of Mr. Jacotot, will display its principles in a course of lessons, believing that assiduous study and punctual attendance will enable his pupils to speak the French tolerably well, after an interval of three months.

☞ His lessons commenced on the 9th instant, and will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from five to seven o'clock, P. M., at Mr. M'Sharry's Seminary, No. 11 St. Clair street.

August 6, 1830—w3*

GOLDEN BALL TAVERN,
WHEELING, VA.

GEORGE CARRUTHERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Public House of Entertainment, under the firm of G. CARRUTHERS & CO. at the sign of the Golden Ball, near the Post Office, Main street, Wheeling, and hopes, by strict attention, to receive the calls of the Traveler. August 6.—3t.

An Ordinance concerning Fire-Buckets.

SECTION 1. BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That so much of the ninth section of an ordinance passed the 21st day of September, 1816, in relation to fire-buckets, as requires householders or the owners of real property within this city to furnish each tenement with two fire-buckets, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 2d day of August, 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR.
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council. [A.6.]

SPLENDID LUCK

At the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

NUMBERS drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 13, for 1830.

58, 32, 5, 51, 6, 24, 11, 39, 35.

Numbers 5, 32, 58, the splendid capital prize of

20,000 DOLLARS,

Was sold at this office, a few hours previous to the arrival of the mail with the result of drawing. Besides several of $1,000, $500, $300, and $200, to citizens of Pittsburgh, and correspondents abroad.

This new freak of Dame Fortune, establishes the fame of this office for selling prizes, on an imperishable basis. For prizes, apply, if you value wealth, to GEO. A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. August 6, 1830.

I WILL SELL A FIVE-ACRE OUTLOT, on Grant's Hill. Also, SIX HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in Deer township, 16 miles from Pittsburgh. PETER MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1830.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.

June 11, 1830.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS' IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 35, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'ars.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*
February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*
Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.
Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE; *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in case where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz. that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the propr